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(Education)

Folio 1 54 1

Scheme of Education for Bryson and Corry

No 31

Mysore Judicial Commissioner's Office

From

The Honorable F B Devereux

Judicial Commissioner

in Mysore.

To

File No 1-9-1856

Captain F Cunningham,

Secretary to the Commissioner for the

Government of the Territories of

H H the Rajah of Mysore.

Dated Bangalore 15th Novem... 1856

Sir,

1 I have the honor to forward for the consideration of the Commissioner the following remarks on the subject of a scheme of Education for Mysore and Coorg.

2 I have made myself acquainted, so far as lay in my power, with previous transactions in regard to this subject, and with the present state of things, and I have also read the letters from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

3 Previous to the receipt of these letters I had prepared a plan embracing such measures as seemed to require immediate adoption and I

had

had intended to defer for some Months the Consideration of a more comprehensive scheme I have now in conformity with the instructions conveyed in them, endeavoured to prepare a plan which may meet the views of the Government of India I apprehend however that the very recent period of my assuming Charge of this Office may cause it to be more imperfect than I could have wished

4 The subject divides itself naturally into three parts

1 The establishment of Officers by which a general scheme of Education can be conducted

2 The Schools which are to be established directly by Government or indirectly by means of grants in aid

3 The practical application of the scheme, the difficulties to be encountered, the extent to which it can be at once introduced, and the manner in which present arrangements may be modified in consequence

5 I should further observe that, as the circumstances of Coorg are in a great degree different from those of the chief part of Mysore, I propose first to confine myself to the scheme as

applicable

appointment to Mysore and afterwards to make some remarks on the mode of applying the Rs 3027

6 I have placed in a Statement marked A the establishment of Officers which may be required to superintend a system of Education in Mysore and have assigned to each such rates of pay as with reference to their duties, to the scale of salaries obtaining in other Departments in this Territory, and to strict economy, appears to be necessary The rate of travelling allowance assigned is based on that in use in Mysore

7 The first Officer is a Director of Education on Rupees 900 a Month with travelling allowance and an Office establishment on the whole not more than Rupees 400 per Month

8 In regard to the three succeeding grades viz two Inspectors four Deputy Inspectors and twenty Sub Deputy Inspectors it may be observed that the plan is based on an Estimate that one Sub Deputy Inspector may suffice for four Talooks Four Talooks on an average about 1300 square Miles, or an area between 36 and 40 Miles on each side and that it is to be expected that by giving his attention during successive periods to each of these sub divisions,

one Officer may suffice for this area. It is possible that experience may point out the necessity of some modification in the number of these Officers In regard to the grades of Deputy Inspectors, the same remarks is doubtless applicable, but as I do not anticipate that the question is likely to arise for a considerable time, it does not at present require further notice

9 In framing a system of Schools throughout the Mysore Territory, the first point to be looked to must be the civil sub divisions of the Country, and with a view to elucidate these, I annex, in Statement B, a table of these circles both in Mysore and Coorg It will be observed from this table that there are four Divisions in Mysore, each of which is presided over by a Superintendent, and has a population varying from 6,23,000 to 11,27,000 that there are 80 Talooks each under an Amildar with an average population of 14,000 souls - and that the minor subdivisions are 982 Hobblies, each under a Sheristadar, averaging 3600 souls - and 34,553 Villages, with an average population of 102 I have placed in Appendix marked C a Statement of the

Schools

Schools in which may be established in these two divisions.
The first on the list after the Central College which I postpone noticing for the present, are four Anglo Vernacular Schools of a superior class one for each Division Experience has shewn that a School of this description can be maintained at Shemoga at the expense of Rupees 250 a Month My further enquiries lead to believe that this is a sufficient sum and I have accordingly adopted that as the standard I have further added 30 Rupees a Month as an allowance for three Scholarships being one per Annum at the rate of 10 Rupees, as an eventual expense contingent on the establishment of a Central College I have placed at the foot of the Statement C a schedule of the various rates of pay which form this aggregate In practice probably the maximum there stated need not often be reached

10 There are now three English Schools two at Tooncoor and Shemoga, the head quarters of the Chittledroog and Nuggur Divisions and one at Hassan the head quarters of the sub division of North Astagram in the localities in which three of the four set down may be maintained but in the last named place it is doubtful whether so

large

large a School will ever be required. There remain unprovided for the two head quarter Stations of Bangalore and Mysore (Astagram) The wants of Bangalore are already more than efficiently supplied by Mr Garretts Institution, and there is at Mysore an English School maintained by His Highness the Rajah of Mysore I do not therefore propose to establish an English School in either of those localities, but I have set down a fourth School in the list to provide for the contingency of either of the two last Institutions being discontinued

11 The next item in the list is 80 Taluk Schools with a Master receiving from 15 to 25 Rupees

12 The present pay of a Canarese School Master in the Country is from 5 to 9 Rupees In placing in the estimate a remuneration of from 15 to 25 Rupees, I did not contemplate giving that amount to any mere Canarese Schoolmaster, but to those individuals who have been properly instructed under an improved system of education, and to such as where a Normal School is in operation, may have received a Certificate of fitness The establishment of three grades of 15, 20 and

25 Rupees, will I believe be a proper remuneration for such persons and one ~~that~~ continued with the prospect of eventually rising to better paid employments in the same line, may be expected to retain their services in the department

13 In addition to the expense of a School master, I have set down a sum of 6 Rupees a Month for Scholarships connecting the Taluk with the Division School the particular am unt payable to each Scholar and the period for which it should last require to be made the subject of future consideration

14 I have also set down 4000 Rupees for Village Schools throughout the whole Territory and finally 250 Rupees each for two Normal Vernacular Schools

15 One of these Schools will be near the Bangalore Pettah, a sum for its erection having already been sanctioned For the situation of the other I would name no locality at present There are peculiar difficulties attending the establishment of Schools under competent Canarese Schoolmasters in Coorg and the West of Mysore in consequence of the indisposition on the part of inhabitants of the open Eastern Country to take

permanent

permanent employment in the Jungles of Coorg and of the Nuggur Mulnaad, and to provide efficient Schoolmasters it will I believe be essential to have a Normal School sufficiently near those districts for the natives of those parts to attend them There can be no difficulty in getting inefficient Schoolmasters on any pay whether high or low, but to obtain a body of Masters combining efficiency with a readiness to reside in the districts I have named will require much time and consideration as to the means to be employed for that end The whole subject of Normal Schools, in fact, will require a much more prolonged attention than can now be given to it

16 The two above mentioned branches of expenditure, officers and schools, are set down as costing respectively Rupees 64,080 and Rupees 48,400 or a total of Rupees 1,12,480 Five per cent on this amount may be stated at Rupees 624 and this sum therefore in accordance with the Orders of the Government of India, may be set down in the estimate for grants in aid

17 In the event of such a system as I have proposed in the preceding paras receiving the sanction of the Government of India several

questions

questions will immediately present themselves
I will therefore point out such as have occurred
to me

18 I have set down in the scheme Eighty Talook Schools, but I have already been informed that if assisted by grants in aid some bodies or individuals may be desirous of establishing some Talook Schools The terms of such grants have not, it is true been yet published in Mysore, and possibly when it is found that a sum equal to the grant must be contributed from private sources, these intentions may come to nothing But should they be carried into effect it appears to me desirable that the Government should withdraw from those localities, which are chosen for private exertion and leave the field open to it This is a question which would require an early decision

19 In the event of a grant in aid being made in such a Case as is supposed in the preceding para, and the conditions required for such a grant being complied with permanently the permanence of the grant would also appear to be proper and if this plan was carried to a considerable extent, more than 5 per Cent on the whole

whole Educational expenditure might be necessary

20 There is further an important question in regard to School fees Are fees to be required of the Scholars at all Government Schools, or not? and if required, what is to be the measure of their amount? In regard to the general question, whether it is advisable to require fees, it appears to me that if fees are not required there would necessarily be a popular impression that in availing themselves of the Schools, the people would be conceding a boon, and they would therefore not attach a proper value to the advantages offered to them Moreover, localities given up to private exertion would be distinctly placed at a disadvantage as compared with those where Government Institutions were established inasmuch as the concession of a grant in aid depends on the payment of a Schooling fee These and other reasons induce me to assume that a fee must be required

21 In that case, the proper mode of introducing Taluk Schools becomes a question for consideration There have been during the current Year several applications to the Superintendents for the establishment of Schools in Talooks With very rare exceptions, the applicants have proposed

proposed only gratuitous education and have not suggested their willingness to make any payment to
of Talook Schools are to be introduced and no fee
is to be taken the course is clear but if a fee is required, it would be proper to leave the initiative to
the inhabitants of each Talook and to wait till
an application should be made by them It
might otherwise happen that a School might be
established and no Scholars be ready to pay a fee

22 The question of a School fee is therefore
an especially important question as upon it greatly depends whether the initiative is to be taken by
the Government or by the people, whether an application for a School is first to be made by the
inhabitants of each locality, or whether the Government will create a system of Schools irrespective of such application In the latter case
it will be possible to establish Schools but there
can scarcely be much selection of Schoolmasters
if this should be done in all places at once In
the former the process might be slow but it would
not be necessary to appoint incapable masters
permanently

23 I am also uncertain whether bona
fide payments by pupils are required in cases

of grants in aid. I have received an application for a grant to a School where the pupils cannot pay any thing, and the applicant offered to make up the required sum himself

24 Having thus indicated some points which call for decision before any steps can be taken, I have the honor to state my own views as to the steps which might be taken if the scheme I have suggested should be wholly or partially adopted

In the first place it would I think be proper to publish the Notification regarding grants in aid, a printed Copy of the Rules of which as used in Bengal accompanies this letter Any applications made under these rules would doubtless be for the chief places of Talooks, or for other important places, and it is to such places that these applications might be more conveniently directed at first

This would also dispose of such applications as that on account of a Roman Catholic School at Bangalore which was forwarded in Mr Edmonstone's letter dated 20th August 1856 It is to be expected that some grants would be made which would obviate the necessity of instituting Government Schools in some localities, and that from other localities, applications for Government

schools would be received Multiplication of applica-
tions, when the applicants ~~entitled to their~~ readi-
ness to pay a schooling fee, I would deal as men
tioned above, instituting a Talook School and
appointing to it some properly qualified person
The mode of ascertaining such qualifications
would require to be settled hereafter For the pre
sent a few persons sufficiently well qualified
might probably be obtained from Mr. Garretts In-
stitution, and when the Talook Vernacular School
with a Normal School attached the erection of which
has already been sanctioned near the Pettah of
Bangalore comes into operation, there will be
a means available for instructing Schoolmasters
and testing their qualifications The plan I
have suggested will probably be slow in coming
into full operation but it affords the means of
gradually carrying out the views of the Govern
ment of India, and at the same time involves
no necessity for taking steps which must be re
traced, and for appointing inefficient men In
regard to the staff of the department, the adop-
tion of the plan I have indicated would neces-
sitate the appointment from time to time of so
much of the staff as the growth of its institutions

may

may call for and Officers might be provisionally created within the limits of the present scheme with the sanction of the Commissioner For the supervision of the Division and Taluk Schools alone, some of the two higher grades of Inspectors would suffice Before any appointments of the lowest grade, the Sub Deputy Inspectors are made, it would be desirable that the department should be formed and contain Officers with some practice in their duties

25 The preceding paras have been taken up with a scheme of Institutions which do not yet exist It is time that I should now describe those which actually do exist in connection with the Government A return of these will be found in Statement **D** and the aggregate amount which is paid to them is seen to be Rupees 17,660

26 An examination of this Return shows that the Government allowance constitutes by far the larger portion of the income of these Institutions I believe I am correct in stating that for most of them it constitutes in reality the whole money income These allowances it is remarked in Mr. Edmonstone's letter of the 30th September contravene in various ways the rules in regard to grants in aid This is

undoubtedly

undoubtedly the case, and I think it would be right to make known to the Government of India that they were, with two exceptions granted previous to the receipt of the Orders passed by the Honorable Court of Directors in their Despatch of 1854 They are in fact subsidies and not what are now called grants in aid The Commissioner availed himself of the presence of men of great ability in the instruction of youth and made pecuniary grants in favour of the Institutions established or supervised by them It was in fact their presence alone which could have given rise to the advance which has been made in Education The present state of things however, if a scheme of Education is to be set on foot by Government, will require some modification I shall therefore describe it

27 The English and Canarese School at Shimoga is one which in this letter it has been proposed should be a Division School, an Anglo Vernacular School of the Superior Class It has now an allowance of nearly 240 Rupees a Month, and this is the whole of its income that which is stated to arise from the sale of Books being in fact nothing as the whole price of the Books is debited in the expenditure, and the sale price, about one quarter

of the cost, is credited as income There being no other supervision available, this School was placed under the supervision of Mr. Garrett, who has long been a Member of the Committee of Education That gentleman, or one of his associates, has from time to time visited the School, and has superintended its management and discipline The sum of Rupees 600 which appears on the Column of "other sources" of income, is the estimated value of the time and care so given I do not anticipate that it will be possible at a like expense to give to it when under Government management an equally effective supervision If however this School is ordered to be withdrawn from Mr. Garrett's care, and placed under the supervision of a Director of Education, there is I believe nothing to prevent it The buildings belong to Government and the income is derived from the same source It would only be necessary to fix a period at which the transfer should take place

28 The Case is somewhat different with respect to the School at Toomcoor, which it is also proposed to form into a Division School At this place, the School room now in use I understand, belongs to the Wesleyan Mission, while the School master's

Schoolmasters house was built by and belongs to the Government In other respects, as regards income and supervision, the management has been the same If therefore this School is to be placed under a Director of Education, the occupation of the present Schoolroom must be discontinued

29 The English School at Hassan requires no remarks, as it is under the management of the Superintendent of Astrag ram It is on a smaller scale than the two former ones and its prospective outlay may probably be confined to Rupees 100 a Month

30 I stated above that there are two exceptions in which grants have been made to Schools since 1854 These are the Shootcherry English School and a Female Anglo School at Bangalor to which grants have been made to the former before and to the latter after the 1st May last on the recommendation of Major Haines the Officiating Judicial Commissioner These allowances stand on somewhat peculiar grounds The former is for the education of the Children of a large Colony of European pensioned Soldiers at Bangalore The youths educated there will in course of time become fit for employment in the Public Works,

Telegraph

Telegraph and other Departments, and at a future time attention may be specially directed to this subject The latter is I believe the first instance in Mysore of female Hindoo education set on foot by respectable Hindoos and both are supported to a certain extent by private subscriptions

31 It remains for me to notice the Native Educational Institution at Bangalore with its Cantonment Branch, which has been established by the Wesleyan Society under Mr Garrett's management The allowance to this Institution is Rupees 800 a Month The buildings belong to the Wesleyan Mission, and are valued by them at Rupees 150 a Month The time of the Missionaries who conduct it is set down at the rate of Rupees 150 a Month, thus forming an aggregate estimated contribution from the Mission of Rupees 600 a Month

The education afforded in this Institution is far superior to any thing that has yet been seen in Mysore There is a very complete Scientific Apparatus worth at least £1000 and I have reason to believe that the instruction given there is highly valued by the many families which profit by it The course of Instruction has already been fully detailed in Major Haines' letter from this Office dated

8th

8th July last The manner in which the income is to be in future expended has been made known to me in a letter from Mr Garrett, in which the question of the permanence of the allowance from Government is incidentally adverted to I have not felt myself authorized to make any reply in regard to this question Under any circumstances, even if it were proposed to apply to it the Government Rules for grants in aid, the allowance would not I presume in justice to the exertions which have been made and the results which have attended them and to the impossibility moreover of supplying its place without a considerable time for preparation be withdrawn without a long notice

32 The consideration of this Institution brings me to the question of a Central College whose place it now in some degree fills I have in an earlier para set down in the scheme of Education the allotment of certain Scholarships to the Division Schools with the view that the holders of these should attend the Central College I am not certain that it would meet the views which have been expressed by the Honorable Court of Directors, if these Scholarships involved attend

attendance at the present Educational Institution
If not, it would be requisite that the Scholarships
should remain in abeyance

33 In the event of a Central College being
at any future time established in Bangalore, it
would be desirable to procure information regard
ing the experience which will have been obtained
in other parts of India, and to make a separate
report upon the subject

34 I proceed now to consider the applica
tion of a scheme of Education like the above to Coorg
A reference to Statement B will shew the sub
divisions of the Country There are six Talooks
with an average population of 18,468, and an ave-
rage area of 367 square Miles, and there are 304
Villages averaging 222 inhabitants and nearly
4 2/5 square miles There are 130 inhabitants to
the square mile in Mysore, but only 50 in Coorg
The density of the population is in the ratio of 1
in Coorg to 2 3/5 in Mysore It is therefore a very
thinly peopled Country Moreover the inhabi-
tants live chiefly in separate houses scattered
through a jungly and hilly Country, and the head
places of the Talooks seldom have more than
two or six houses The establishment of a

School

School at one of these places would seem therefore
not to be a hopeful undertaking Nevertheless
I am assured that the contrary is the fact The
inhabitants of Coorg are very well off, and are re-
presented as being anxious for a good education
for their Children, and willing to pay a higher sum
for it than could be expected in any part of Mysore
If a really good School was established at the head
places of Talooks, or in some Cases perhaps at an
other more convenient spot in the Talook, I am led
to believe that a good attendance might be expect-
ed perhaps forty or fifty boys and that those re-
siding within three or four Miles would come daily,
while others more distant would find up at the
place There are already Government Schools
in Coorg which are stated in detail in Appendix
D but a glance at the remuneration of the
Masters confirms the impression I have derived
from other sources that in connection with a
system of sound education their value is trif-
ling and that their abolition would not affect
the scheme now proposed Six Talook Vernacu
lar Schools on the footing of those of Mysore
would cost 120 Rupees a month Whether the
establishment of a Superior English School

on

on the footing of those proposed for Mysore is called for or not, I am not at present able to say If established, it would be substituted for the present one, and would complete the system in accordance with that of Mysore It might perhaps be established on a tolerable efficient footing for Rupees 150 a Month In this case some Scholarships might be established to connect the Talook Schools with it, but I apprehend it would not for a long time be of any effect to offer such prizes to induce, attendance at a College at Bangalore owing to the distance and to the indisposition of the Coorgs to reside out of their own Country I do not enter more fully into this subject partly because my information on the subject is incomplete I am not fully aware in which of the Talooks the best prospects for a School exist There is further a difficulty in getting good Schoolmasters to reside at these remote places, and some doubt whether good ones can be procured at all To keep a system of Schools in full vigour, it will be necessary in Coorg, even more than elsewhere, that frequent visits should be made by an Inspector and to make these visits really useful, the Inspector should be a man of peculiar qualifications

In

In regard to the requisite inspection of any Schools which may be established in Coorg I think this may at first be carried out by the occasional visits of such an Officer from Mysore and should hereafter be found that a separate Officer is required, the necessity for it can be reported on when this occurs The travelling allowances of such an Officer would have to be charged to Coorg

35- In place of such a system as has been roughly sketched above Mr Kroegling proposed to establish me himself aided by a subsidy from Government Mr Kroeglings application may be considered as emanating from one who had set before himself three tasks, the whole of which however are doubtless directed to one end These are the proselytizing of Coorg, the instruction of the youth of Coorg, and the creation of a Vernacular literature in the Canarese language For all these three tasks he is peculiarly qualified After his first arrival in Coorg some years ago, one of his pupils a Coorg of good family, became a Convert to Christianity There was a good deal of excitement in the Country in consequence, and the pupil returned to

his family 29 Notwithstanding this, I am assured that were Mr Moegling to set up a permanent School, the Coorgs would willingly attend it, that he is popular among them, and has their confidence, and that it is expected that the father of the pupil who was converted would send his younger Children to the School Mr Moegling, however, I am credibly informed, has not sufficient means at his disposal to enable him to avail himself of the rules for grants in aid, and he must, I believe, either hold a School under Government support, or not conduct one at all The tenor of the Despatch on Education of 1854 from the Honorable Court of Directors would lead me to entertain serious doubts whether the Government of India would consent to Mr Moegling being permanently placed at the head of Government system of Education, in consideration of the proselytizing spirit which he might be expected to carry into his Educational labours Nevertheless his personal position among the Coorgs, his experience in instruction and his great attainments as a Canarese Scholar point him out as peculiarly fit for such a charge if that objection could be removed I do not doubt

that

that Schools in Coorg superintended by him would produce a much greater result and be carried on more efficiently than a like number under Government management, so far as the latter can be expected to act for a considerable time Mr. Moegling has resided in Coorg for some years, and has therefore in a great measure overcome the difficulties which would beset any other person

36 As a translator employed in forming a Canarese literature with an object in view similar to that of the Vernacular Literature Society in Bengal, I believe Mr. Moegling would be able to do good service to the cause of Education and I should, in accordance with the intimation conveyed in Mr. Edmonstone's letter dated the 23rd September have set down his name with a proposed salary of Rupees 200 but this and the whole of the foregoing remarks regarding Mr. Moegling are rendered unnecessary by the intelligence that he has withdrawn the proposals made by him, in consequence of circumstances which will prevent his carrying them out

	per Month	per Year
Mercara Anglo Vernacular School	150	1800
Six Talook Vernacular Schools	20	1440
		3240
Travelling Allowance of Inspector not calculated		
Grants in aid at 5 per Cent		162
		3402

37 I have placed in the margin a sketch of the scheme for Coorg as proposed in the foregoing paras and have added 5 per Cent for grants in aid The aggregate

aggregate amounts to 3,402 Rupees

38 In the whole of the foregoing remarks, I have made no observations on the subject of School Books and School Buildings

39 With regard first to Books, a reference to the Schedule at foot of Statement C will shew that in the Estimate of Rupees 250 a Month for Diversion Schools, there is an excess of Rupees 12 per probable expenditure which may be assigned to this object and to others stated as not provided for In like manner in the estimate for Tulsi ok School, the first cost of a set of Books, which I am led to expect may be Rupees 30, is indirectly included It is presumed that Schoolmasters will, as a general rule, be at first appointed to these Schools on the lower rate of pay, or Rupees 15, for one Year The allowance being set down at Rupees 20, there will be funds to purchase the first set, and it may be expected that the Scholars fee may go far to supply what may be required in future

40 For the expense of Buildings, I have not suggested any provision This expense will have for the most part to be incurred once for all, and subsequently there will be a current yearly expense for repairs, the amount of which may be

estimated

estimated, and a proportionate sum assigned for the purpose For doing this, and with a view to the Department being conducted with forethought and economy, I believe it would be most advantageous that a certain fixed sum should be set apart as its yearly income and that whatever is not spent out of that, should be funded at the end of the year, and become a source of permanent endowments By such an arrangement it may be possible to provide for the eventual endowment of a Central College, for the current repairs of Buildings and for other items of expense which experience may point out to be necessary, but which have not been specially adverted to in this letter The creation for instance of a complete series of School books has yet to be accomplished and may be best aided by a premium of 100 or 200 Rupees being offered for the translation and adaptation of English Works as occasion may arise

41 What that amount may be properly fixed at, with reference to financial and other considerations it is not my province to estimate, and I do not moreover, possess the data requisite to enable me to do so The foregoing scheme,

and

and more especially, that portion of it which re lates to Coorg, may, I apprehend, be found to direct towards the object of Education a larger proportion of the public Revenue than the wants of other Departments may render properly available to it In the event of a fixed sum being rendered available for purposes of Education, the scheme can be carried out to the extent that those resources and other circumstances permit, and with such modifications as may be ordered to be introduced into it

42 I have now the honor to recapitulate the principal points which have been put forward in this letter

That an establishment on a fixed scale be sanctioned and permission given to keep up four Anglo Vernacular Schools, and one Vernacular School in each Talook

That the inspection of Village Schools may form an ultimate object, but not be undertaken before the abovementioned part of the system is in operation

That fees be required from Scholars at Government Schools

That a Notification regarding grants

must be published, and that after this applica
tions for Government Talook Schools may be
received and disposed of

That in establishing Government
Schools care shall be taken not to support Masters
without ascertaining their efficiency by some test
a provision which may hinder the establishment
of such Schools at too great cost but will render it
a more effectual measure

That a fixed sum be set apart for the
expense of the Department including the Insti
tutions now supported, those which may be here
after established, the grants in aid and not the
Officers

43 In the foregoing letter, I have included
in one view and in one set of Accounts the scheme
of Education for both Mysore and Coorg I beg
that I may be speedily instructed if this plan
is to be discontinued It is recommended by the
consideration that it exhibits at one view the
whole of the facts of one Circle of management,
and further, that the returns for Coorg alone are
on so small a scale as scarcely to be a fit sub
ject to fill with them alone a set of the Educa-
tional Returns which are required by the

Rulers

orders of Government

44 In conclusion I have the honor to request that whenever the Notification regarding grants in and may be published, an Officer may be appointed to carry on the duties of Director, as I shall not have it in my power to devote the requisite time to the business which will consequently arise

45 The requisite judgment and knowledge of the Canarese language may doubtless be found among the Officers of the Commission should one of them be rendered disposable for that duty

I have the honor to be

Bangalore
15th Nov 1856

Your Most Obedient Servant

H B Durnford

Judicial Commissioner

Comm'r's

1856 No. 8

From, Judicial Comr in Mysore
dy 15th November
ry ditto

Submits for the Consideration
of the Commissioner, Remarks on
the subject of a Scheme of Edu
cation for Mysore and Coorg &c

Table B 2

1	2	3	4	
Divisions	Astagram	Bangalore	Chittledroog	Sing[illegible]
Talooks	25	22	18	
* Hobles	328	308	103	
Villages	9795	11,668	6,415	[illegible]
Population	11,27,572	11,15,984	6,23,471	6,6[illegible]
Area	4,493·3826	5,693 4081	7,724 3438	6,091·27

* Hobles, Maganas or Naads are Name[illegible] used in different localities for these subdivis[illegible]

* The exact area is stated to be 27,004 4997 Square Miles

Comp[illegible]

6	7	8	9	10	11
Taluk	Average Population	Average Area	Coorg	Average Population	Average Area
80	$44193\frac{1}{80}$	$337\frac{1}{2}$	6	$18648\frac{1}{3}$	$367\frac{1}{3}$
982	$3600\frac{241}{982}$	$27\frac{486}{982}$	27	$4144\frac{2}{27}$	$81\frac{17}{27}$
34,553	$102\frac{11034}{34553}$	$\frac{27000}{34553}$ or nearly $\frac{4}{5}$	504	$222\frac{2}{504}$	$4\frac{188}{504}$
1,35441			111890		
27000			2,204		

Note Mysore
Proportion of Population to Area
To one Square Mile ——— $130\frac{25441}{27000}$
Coorg
Proportion of Population to Area
To one Square Mile ——— $50\frac{845}{1102}$

Enclosed in letter from Judicial
Commr of Mysore No 95 Dy 15
November 1856

28/11/62

Table A

Officers	Monthly pay	Travelling allowance average monthly	Office Establishment Stationery Batta and Contingencies
1 Director	900	80	400
2 Inspectors 500 to 700	600	60	250
4 Deputy Inspectors at 100 to 200	150	25	60
20 Sub Deputy Inspectors at 30 to 60	40	10	10

Comptroller

| | | |

A

Enclosed in letter from Judicial
Commr of Mysore No 95 Dt/15th
November 1856

November 1856

Table C.

Schools	Monthly
Central College	
4 Anglo vernacular Superior Schools	250
80 Talook Vernacular Schools Schoolmasters at 15 to 25	20
Village Schools	,
2 Vernacular Normal Schools	250

Sota

Grants in aid at 5 per cent

Expenses of a Division School

Head Master	80 to 100 ×	
Second Master	50 to 80	
Third Master	10 to 20	
Servants		8
		208
Scholarships		30
		238

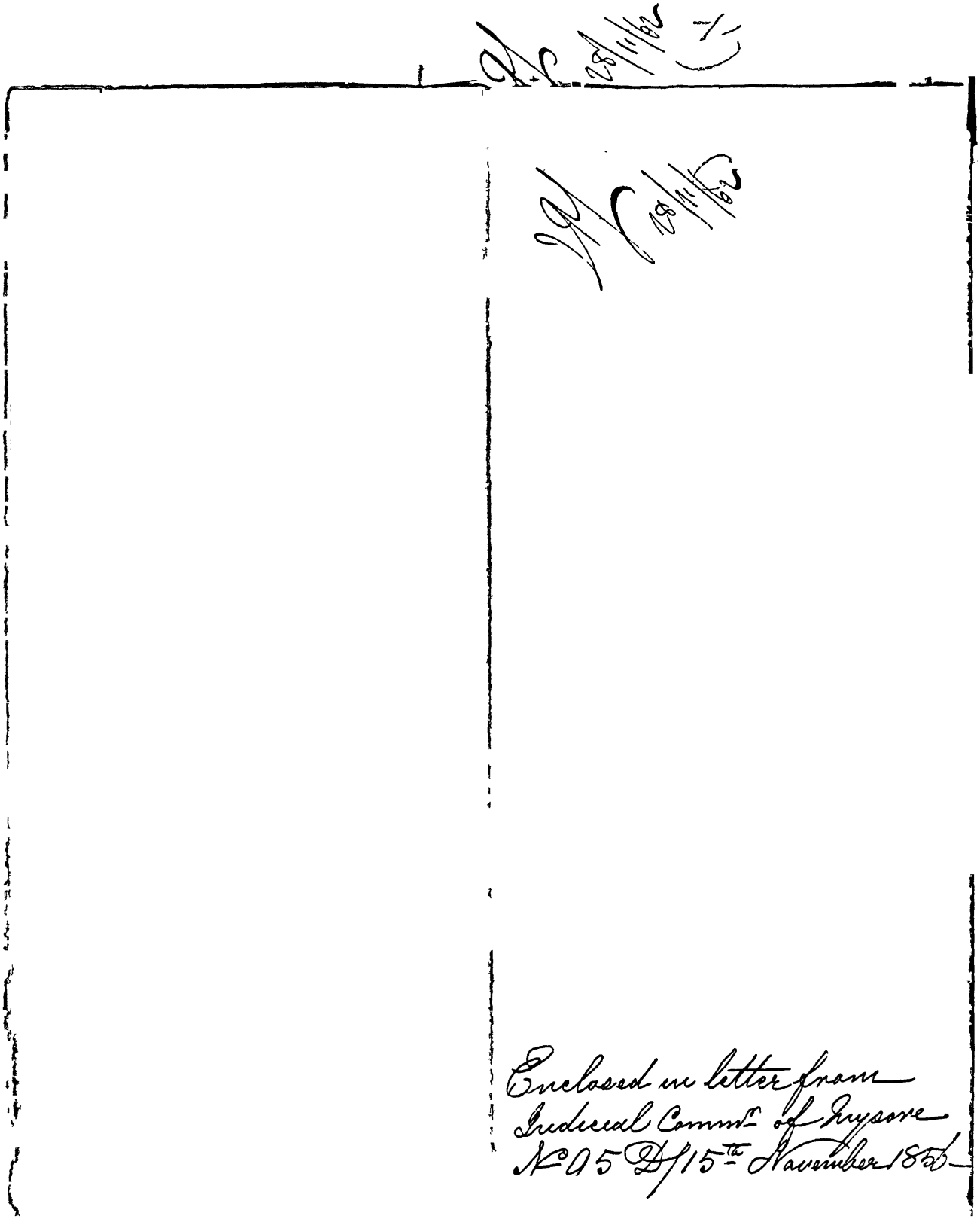
× In Special Cases some addition to this may be required.

Comp'd 118

Monthly	Scholarships	Total Monthly	Per Annum	Number of Schools	Total per annum
150	30	280	3,360	4	13440
20	6	26	312	80	24960
	"		"		4,000
150	"	250	3,000	2	6000
Total of Table C					48400
" " of Establishment A					64,080
Total					1,12,480
					5624
Grand Total					118,104

Other Expenses not provided for
Repairs of Building
" " of Furniture
Books
Apparatus

H B Dumas
Judicial Commissioner



Enclosed in letter from
Judicial Commr of Mysore
No 05 D/15th November 1856